

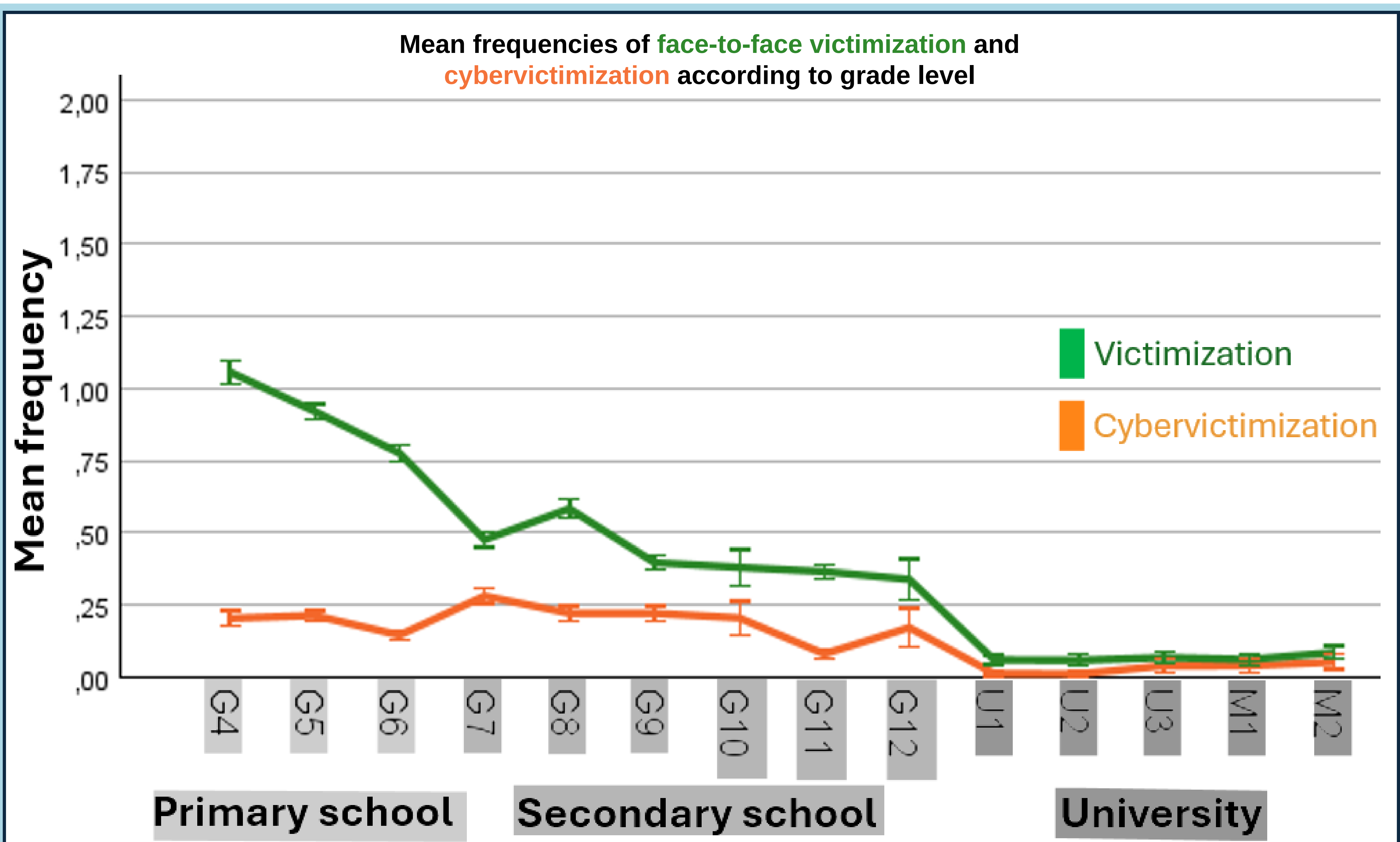
Research aims

- Mean frequencies of face-to-face victimization VS cybervictimization**
→ Are the two phenomena equally widespread?
- Effect of the school grade level on face-to-face victimization and cybervictimization frequencies**
→ Which grade level shows the highest mean frequency of face-to-face victimization and cybervictimization?
- Effect of gender on face-to-face victimization and cybervictimization**
→ If gender differences exist, are they similar for face-to-face victimization and cybervictimization?

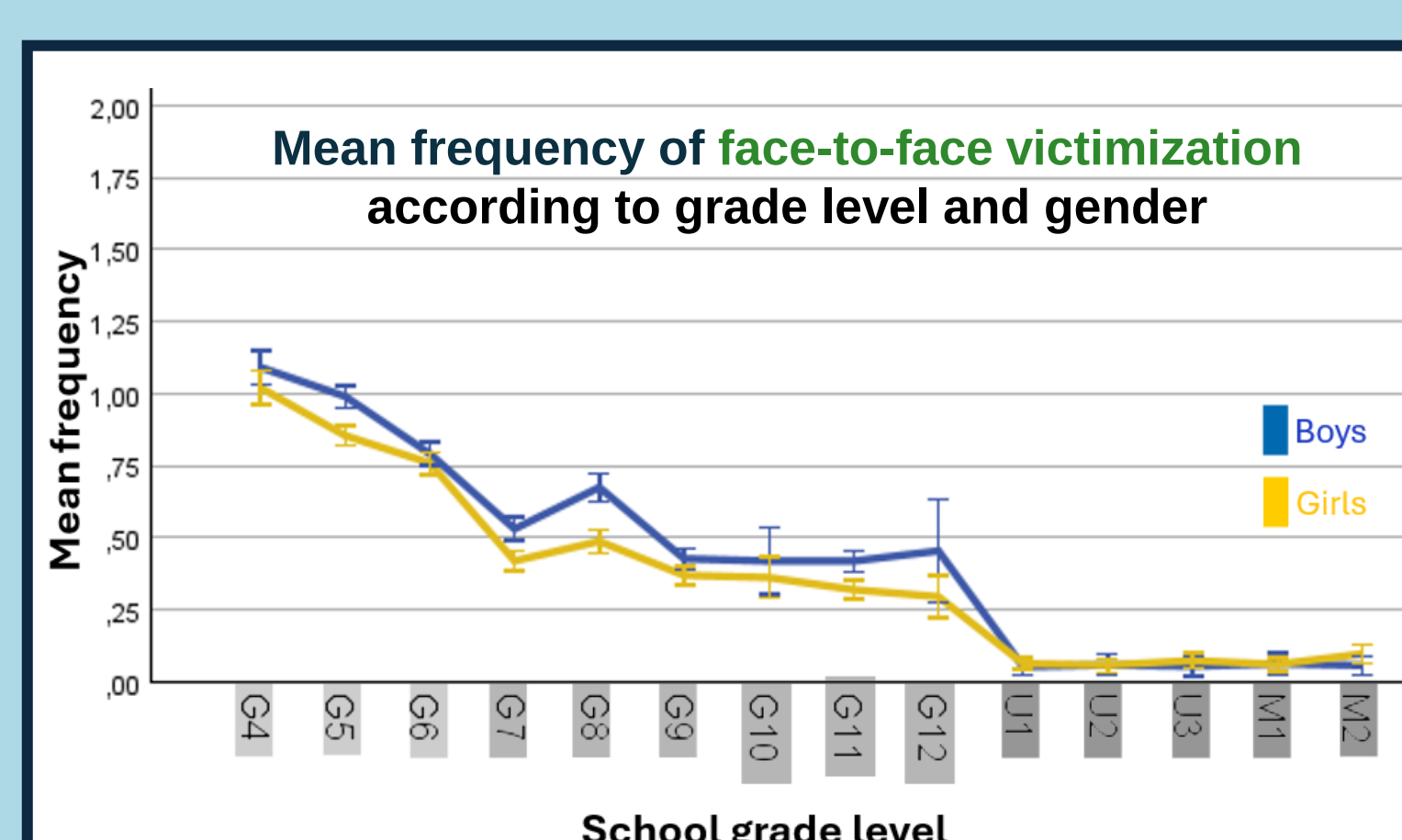
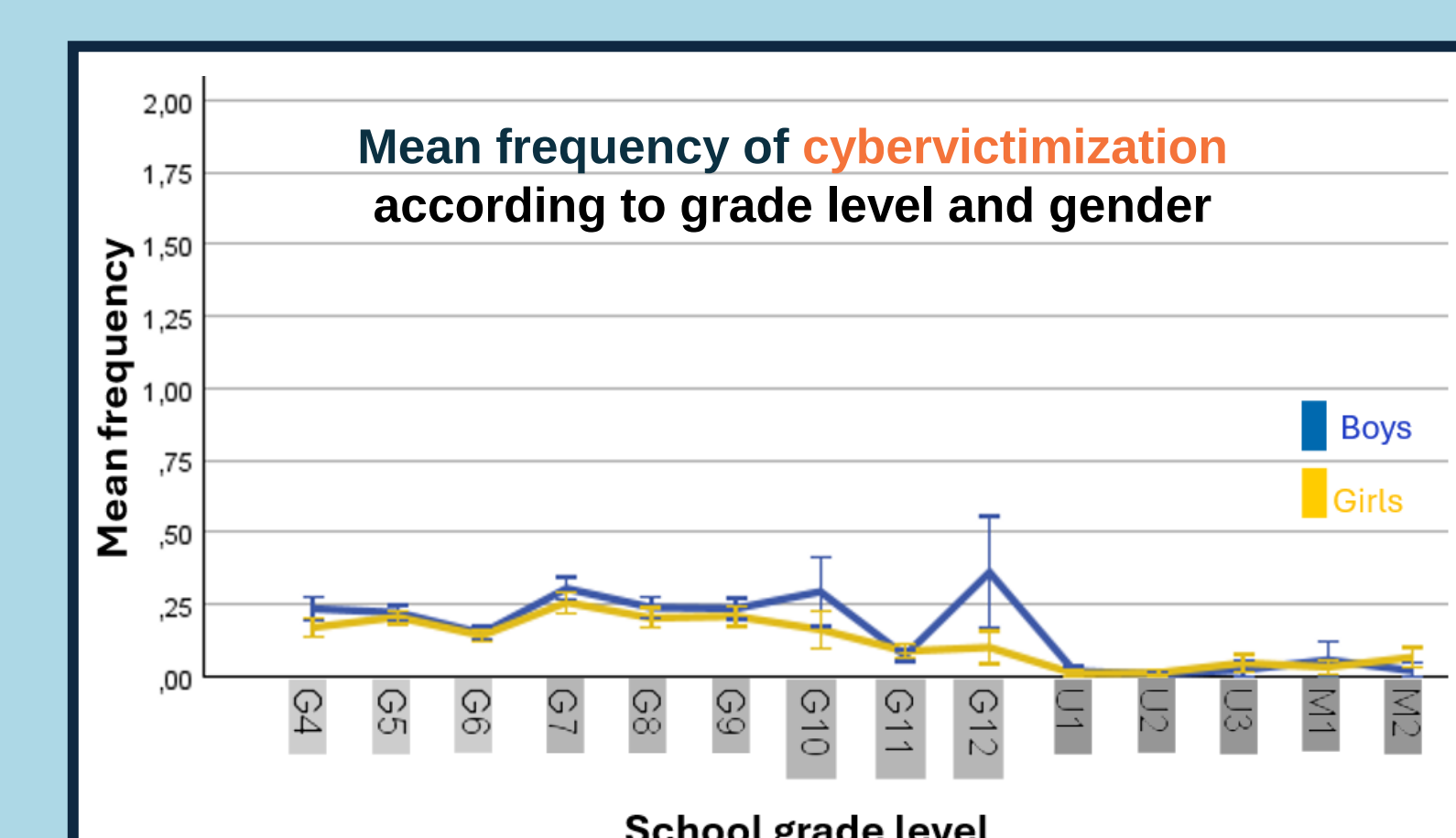
Methods

- Sample**
- 15,234 Belgian French speakers
 - 46.7% boys | 53.3% girls
 - Grade 4 to post graduated 2 (9 to 25 years)
- Measures**
- Frequencies: 0=never, 1=one time, 2=two- or three-time, 3= four time or more
 - Face-to-face victimization (5 items)
 $\alpha_{\text{vict}} = .762$
 - Cybervictimization (3 items)
 $\alpha_{\text{cyb}} = .646$
- Analysis**
- Secondary analysis of combining databases
 - MANOVA

Results



- Mean frequency of **face-to-face victimization** ($M=0.68$) is much higher than **cybervictimization** ($M=0.19$)
- The highest mean frequency of **face-to-face victimization** is in grade 4. For **cybervictimization**, it is in grade 7
- Face-to-face victimization** decreases with grade level; **cybervictimization** is stable, with a rise at the start of secondary school



- Boys and girls show similar mean frequencies over grade levels: **face-to-face victimization** decreases ($\eta^2=.19$) while **cybervictimization** ($\eta^2=.026$) remains stable
- Boys are slightly more **face-to-face victimized** ($\eta^2=.001$) and **cybervictimized** ($\eta^2=.001$) than girls

Discussion

- Face-to-face victimization is more frequent than cybervictimization
- Face-to-face victimization decreases with grade level & Cybervictimization is stable with a higher score in grade 7
- Mean frequencies are comparable for boys and girls across grade levels

Limits

- Number of items used for cybervictimization
- Self-report questionnaires
- Cross-sectional studies